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If the Cleveland hunting party brought back no dead ducks to Washington there were some very lame ones in the company.

It must be borne in mind that a great deal more money than is now subscribed of the unemployed.

The present time affords an excellent opportunity for the government to buy up th railroads. Unfortunately, it has the same trouble as the railroads-deficit.

The owners of the stocks of the bankrupt railroads would be glad to exchange them for mortgaged Western farms, for which they could get something.

Present indications are that General Master Workman Sovereign, in the capacity of jawsmith, will carry off the blue ribbon for idiocy over Governors Waite and Pennoyer.

Everything seems to be going wrong with Grover these days. His duck hunting expedition down the Potomac was as great a failure as his Queen-restoring plan in Hawail.

And now one of the anti-pension organs learns through its Washington correspondent that the alleged Baltimore pension frauds are not numerous and are not newly discovered.

Those demagogues who are constantly attempting to array people against banking corporations should be shamed into silence by the liberality of their subscriptions in is city to the relief of the poor.

It will not do for postmasters to pool the receipts of the office and their private business and draw from the fund as if it were their own. That sort of thing can be done by county treasurers, but not by postmas-

If "the better the day, the better the deed," then this is the day for the citizen whose heart goes out to the distressed figure out where he can deny himself the use of a few dollars to alleviate the suffering of the less fortunate.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican asserts that already eighty consuls have been appointed from Indiana. This may be true, but at least eight hundred Hoosiers of the Democratic brand are mad because they have not been sent abroad to represent their country, and, above all, to pocket its sti-

Senator Sherman favors Secretary Carlisle's plan for additional bonds. The Ohio Senator is reported as saying that with current revenues running behind and a glaring deficit in sight it is the dictate of patriotism and good sense to relieve the treasury. Senator Sherman does not believe in peanut politics

It is very doubtful if any State meeting of teachers this year has been as numerously attended as that held in this city last week. There is a commendable esprit du corps on the part of the Indiana teachers. which the State organization stimulates. Furthermore, few States have capitals which are so much State centers as is Indianapolis

Those representing the administration assert that the President will remove the recently appointed Governor Hughes, of Arizona, because he is a corrupt and otherwise a very bad man, but the friends of the Governor assert that he is to be removed because his wife, who travels about Arizona lecturing on temperance and woman suffrage, came across the ex-confederate Consul Hoge when he was having his continental "jag," the report of which was regarded as discreditable to the administra-

It has been proposed to impose a tax of \$10 per head upon the bachelors of the country. Of the six million, the estimated number, it is assumed that four million are able to pay the tax, thus yielding the treasury \$40,000,000. This might be a just tax if restricted to bachelors who could marry if they would, but it would add insult to injury to impose such a tax upon a man who has been rejected by woman after woman. It is doubtful if there are six millions of men of the assumed marriageable age who are bachelors.

The fact that the management of cities is the weak feature in our form of government has stimulated the theoretical to propound narrow schemes, none of which embraces so many novel features as the plan of Dr. Clark, which the people of Oswego, N. Y., have petitioned the Legislature of that State to permit them to try. It starts out with the dividing of the voters of a ward 1.200 voters, they shall be divided into four equal sections. To that end, the 1,200 names

are to be placed in a box, shaken up and a name drawn for each of the sections in turn until all are drawn out. Regardless of location in the ward, the voters must vote in the section for which their names have been drawn. Each section, thus made up, must meet and choose one "representative elector," and the four "representative electors" shall select all the officers now elected by wards, and the representative electors of all the wards shall assemble and elect a Mayor and other general city officers. It seems to be a scheme to prevent the people from electing inferior men by their own action, and compelling them to participate in a game of chance to overreach themselves. It is hoped the New York Legislature will authorize the city of Oswego to try its truly original device.

A CUSTOM OVERDONE. The custom of making New Year's calls has so far fallen into disuse that it can no longer be called a custom. As originally practiced, it was a pleasing observance of an annual holiday. There is a general feeling that the first day of a new year should be in some manner set apart from other days, and that there is a fitness in celebrating it by neighborly intercourse and a renewal of old friendships cannot be de nied. Whether the custom in question resulted from the suggestion of some social genius or grew into popularity through a common and spontaneous recognition of its appropriateness, it was the outcome of happy thought. In spite of their absorption in business and distaste for the formalities of society, men have sufficient social in stinct to enjoy an occasional meeting with old acquaintances, though they may not care to make new ones. To call on these friends at their homes on New Year's day, to exchange greetings, to manifest an interest in their welfare, to indulge in a fev reminiscences, perhaps, served to strengthen old ties and to brighten the opening cycle of months in a surprising way. All this remained true while the friends they called upon were "at home" in the simple and primitive sense; when they were at leisure for the chat and personal gossip possible only among friends, and subject only to interruption by the coming of other friends who added to the sense of reunion. But this agreeable state of affairs did not last. With the propensity of Americans to spoil a good thing by overdoing it, an attempt was made to improve upon this New Year's custom, with the inevitable result that what was once popular and pleasing speedily became unpopular and wearisome, and is now practically abandoned. Instead of remaining at their own fireside to welcome their friends in informal but hospitable manner, women began to flock to gether, to array themselves in gorgeous attire, to provide elaborate feasts, to make miliating confession of poverty. of what was a simple, homely and homelike reception a fashionable and oppressive function. The distinctive charm of the custom was at once lost. To society men, socalled, the new fashion had no special attraction, for they could attend similar gatherings at any time; men who found no pleasure in crowds or in meeting strangers could not be persuaded that the new regime was equal to the old, and so gave up the

ing of a fashion that, at its best, was good and kept alive a social sentiment, is to be The same tendency to overdo a custom that is admirable only, when kept within proper bounds is noticeable in the growing extravagance of the Christmas celebration, To make the day beautiful for children by offering them simple gifts in memory of the Christ child is a fashion which should be allowed to live; to express the spirit of peace and good will by special greetings or trifling remembrances between friends is custom that has its social and spiritual benefits. But because so much is good more is not necessarily better. Children are so loaded down with gifts that they lose sight of the giver's motive and become exacting as to what they receive and critical of the quality. Among older persons the money value of a gift is so often measure of its welcome that other considerations are lost sight of. Too often the re ception of a token that should only suggest love and kindness causes a feeling of ob ligation. So much is done and so much expected that for many the season ha become a burden hardly to be endured Unless common sense brings about a re turn to the original spirit and simplicity of the gift observance that custom will b abandoned, like the one of New Year's

social observance of the day. The excuse

is made in large cities that the distances

make such observance difficult if not impos-

sible, but the true reason of its abandon-

ment there, as elsewhere, is undoubtedly

the increased formality and the correspond-

ing loss of personal interest in the occa-

sion. It might be better if American mer

had more of the gregarious spirit and were

as willing to mingle socially with a multi-

tude as with twos and threes, but since this

is not the case, and a change to such con-

dition of mind seems unlikely, the vanish-

THE PASSION FOR PUBLIC EMPLOY-

MENT. The desire of a large part of American citizens for public employment rises to passion. They seek public position with an increasing intensity of purpose. Defeat like failure at gambling, seems to make them desperate. This fact was recently the subject of conversation in a room where there were several men who had experience in the matter. A federal officer said that recently a new place was made by a change in the official force, which it was necessary to fill from those who had been certified by the civil-service board. As the compensation was only \$200 a year, it was thought by the head of the service that none of those who had passed the examination would accept it. It was, however, offered to the man whose name was first on the certified list, and he eagerly accepted it, leaving an employment worth \$5 a week to do so. Another man said that some time since a man persistently sought and obtained a place in one of the county's institutions, worth \$25 a month, abandoning a private employment in which he was getting \$40 a month, and in which there was a prospect of better things. Scores of cases like these might be found, all going to show that there is something very at- out. The modern theory is that memoriz-

to a large number of people. What is that something? Is it a general impression that the holding of official position is a mark of superiority on the part of the favored few over the many? There is reason to bemiring friends of the man who holds official position never fail to call attention to it or to refer to it when he has been returned to the common crowd. He is never

It would be more difficult to ascertain the

causes which have led to such a false estimate of the value of public employment and the widespread mischlef which has come from it. There is reason to believe that those excellent people whose vocation or official position affords them an opportunity to address the youth in the public schools and in other places leave the impression by their remarks that about the only real success in this country worth striving for is to get public position. They tell the story of Abraham Lincoln, dwelling upon his successes in public position rather than holding up for admiration the fact of the matchless nobility of his character. They leave hearers to conclude that the presidency made Lincoln rather than the truth that his rare manhood ennobled the office. That high office has magnified the littleness of some men, but it has only added renown to men of high attainments and lofty character. The popular boys' literature is doubtless responsible for a part of this tendency. The poor boy, working on the farm or in the factory, is always landed in some high office, which he reaches through successive gradations. "The Bobbin Boy," "The Mill Boy of the Slashes," "The Tow-path Boy," and scores of like books, making official distinction the grand reward for all their heroes, are really per nicious. Then, who does not read in the newspapers, week after week, that this or that man who has reached office was farmer's son?" Take up the Congressional Directory, to which members of Congress contribute their biographies-which can be used as obituaries for all that nine-tenths of them accomplish-and half of them be gin with the statement that they "were raised on a farm," and that they are wha they are by their "own efforts"-as if ing a fourth-rate Congressman could compare in position and dignity with a good

Thoughtful people who consider this matter will soon conclude that the tendency referred to is no minor evil. Thousands of men who could have been useful citizens have failed in life because, when young they concluded that all there was worth having was public position. Failing, as most must, they have become pessimists and hangerson-seeking petty places by hu-

BIBLE STUDY.

In a social discussion in this city a few days ago the question was raised whether the Bible was as much read by the present generation of young people as it was by the last, and the preponderance of opinion among those old enough to have an intelligent opinion on the subject was that it was not. If this is the case, knowledge of the Bible as a literary work, as well as knowledge of its moral and religious teachings, is on the decline. Are our children, when they grow up, likely to know as much about the Bible or of what it contains as their parents or grandparents did? We doubt if they will. In considering the question it must be remembered that children do not read the Bible voluntarily as they do books of travel or romance. Children do not take naturally or kindly to serious reading. They do not care for spiritual tlings, and have no conception of a higher life or a future state of existence. They may accept some of these doctrines on the representation of their elders, but, generally speaking, they have no personal appreciation of them and take no interest in them. The Bible has no interest for them either as a code of morals, a rule of conduct, a basis of religion or a literary work. There are thousands of books in the public library which interest them more. Only comparatively mature judgment can appreciate the Bible. Children can get much good out of it if they will read and study it, but they will not do this voluntarily. They must be forced to do it, put to it as a task. or induced to do it from a sense of duty. In this regard study of the Bible is no different from the study of arithmetic or grammar. The average child does not study them from choice, but because he is sent to school and required to study them. It children were in the same way required to read and study the Bible they would do itunwillingly and perfunctorily, perhaps, but they would do it nevertheless, and would get a good deal out of it. And right here is the point. Children of the present generation do not read the Bible as much as those of the last generation did because they are not required to. They are not subjected to the same degree of compulsion in this regard as their fathers and grandfathers were when young The duty of attending Sunday school is not made nearly as obligatory on children nowadays as it used to be. A smaller per cent. attend Sunday school, and most of those who do attend quit at a very early age. Not half the children of school age in Indiana attend Sunday school. The number of children of school age in the State in 1892 was 776,973. and the total number of Sunday school scholars enrolled was 371,602. There are more than 400,000 children in the State of school age who do not attend Sunday school at all, and of those who attend the majority quit as soon as they are permitted to do so. Boys quit sooner than girls. It is rare thing to find boys in Sunday school above the age of twelve or thirteen years. A few continue longer and some pass into Bible classes, but the number of these is small. The knowledge that a child gets of the Bible during a few years of desultory attendance at Sunday school is limited and superficial. In fact, the Sunday school teaching of the present day tends in that direction. Its aim seems to be towards

making the study of the Bible entertaining.

It runs to surface culture instead of deep

plowing. The old fashion of memorizing

verses and chapters of the Bible has gone

tractive in the fact of public employment | ing is merely mechanical. That is true in a sense, yet what is well memorized childhood remains with one forever. It stays as a permanent reserve fund to be drawn upon during life. Forty years ago the children of church members were required to attend Sunday school until they were big boys and girls. One of their duties was to memorize and recite passages of scripture. Perhaps they did not understand them then, but they did later. Even if they did not in later life practice what they learned as well as they ought, it was something to have learned it. The literature of the Bible is eminently worth knowing aside from its morals.

COURTS NOT MASS MEETINGS. If what the papers have stated from time to time regarding the conduct of the spectators attending the Wagner trial, and their descriptions of the scenes about the court room when the jury came in and directly after the verdict are true, and there is no reason to believe otherwise, it is high time that a movement should be made to rescue the temple of justice from mobs and to prevent the trials of causes by jury from degenerating into public meetings to express by applause the public sentiment and thus to influence bench and panel. The court where causes are tried should be the most orderly assemblage in the world, to the end that its decisions may be respected. The court should be a tribunal composed of judge and jury, and the attorneys representing the contestants should be the only persons who should appeal to the jurors. When spectators applaud statements of counsel or the testimony of witnesses, and strive to show, by every means available, their opinion regarding the cause which is before the court, the officers who permit such demonstrations seem to have forgotten the functions of an impartial tribunal and the proper methods of trying causes. If this sort of thing goes on there is danger that the suitor in court who is able to em ploy them will fill the spectators' seats with his claquers in order to make it appear to the jury that popular opinion is on his side.

This evil appears to be on the increase, and it should be stopped. The spectators at trials should be taught that they must be passive listeners and that every attempt to express a sentiment is a misdemeanor which will be punished as a contempt of court. If a judge whose court is interrupted by outside demonstrations should arraign a half dozen of the offenders and reprove them he would end it. If any should persist, a few hours in the jail for contempt of court would surely suppress the enthusiasm of those who would turn what should be a dignified tribunal into a mass meeting. It appears from the reports that the noise and confusion in the court in which the Wagner girl was tried were so great that when Judge Cox rose to charge the jury he called for order that the jury might hear his words. There should be no such confusion in court as such a demand implies. Furthermore, a court should have such an environment that an eager crowd would not burst doors open to get into its presence, as was the case when it was announced that the jury was coming in. No crowd would have dared such violence upon a legislative body in the Statehouse; but a forum where measures are discussed is a far less sacred precinct than the tribunal where judge and

jury sit to mete out impartial justice. The decision of the pension authorities relative to the amendments attached to the immediate deficiency bill, declaring a pension a vested right, is as follows:

No suspensions will be made for any cause whatever until the pensioner has had the required thirty days' notice. In all cases, however, where the claimant's right to any pension based on evidence on file, is in serious doubt, or where the rate of pension being paid is deemed manifestly too high, the record will be examined by the Board of Revision as well as by the primary examiner, as critically and thoroughy as is done on original applications. If it then be found that the pensioner is not entitled to what he is receiving he will be notified that he has thirty days within which to substantiate his claim, failing in which he will be either dropped from the rolls at the end of that period, or his rate of pension will be reduced. With this thirty days' notice the pensioner will be informed of the exact status of his case, and in what particulars it fails to meet the re-

quirements of the law. But the more important point-that the granting of a pension at a certain rate per month upon testimony presented, cannot be legally set aside until the government presents testimony to prove that it is fraudulent, or excessive, is not met. Secretary Smith and Commissioner Lochren reverse a decision of the tribunal preceding that which they constitute, and, with no other testimony than they have, annul its decree. If that is good law, a Supreme Court may call up and amend or revoke the most important decisions of its prede-

cessors. Mr. Straus, a wealthy and philanthropic Hebrew of New York city, who for several years has arranged for the sale of pure milk to the poor at cost, is preparing to have bread sold to them at the lowest possible price. As there is a large percentage of profit in the bread sold by bakers, the reduction will be sufficient to be a great help to purchasers whose every penny must be made to count. By this plan the persons benefited will not be robbed of their independence, and as a measure of philanthropy it has many advantages over direct charity for persons who are able to help themselves at all. If the bread scheme is a success other necessaries of life will be added to the list and sold at cost.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease says she "hates Democrats and would prefer to support a Republican at all times." Either Mary Ellen isn't as great a crank as her enemies have tried to make out, or she has gleams of hard sense as bright as sheet lightning across a Kansas sky.

'The looseness of American divorce laws has developed many cases for dissolving the marriage tie. "Incompatibility of temper" has been stretched by the courts till it covers a multitude of sins, but even that could hardly be made to include stuttering as a legal ground for divorce. A New York woman who has sued for separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty is challenged by his counsel to cite any act of cruelty on his part and the lawyer adds: "The fact is, my client stutters worse than any man I ever knew. The woman is simply tired of his stuttering and wants to be rid of him." Now, stuttering is not a thing to be desired. It may give a man time to collect his thoughts, but it retards his expression of them. It may help him to con-

trol his own temper, but it is not conducive to good temper in others. It must be very aggravating to a woman who has a stuttering husband to have to wait from a minute and a half to two minutes for his reply to a question if he will have a piece of pie. It s not only the loss of time but the suspense, and the mental wear and tear. Suppose she says, "My dear, will you have a piece of pie?" He begins: "I d-d-d-d-d-don't c-c-c-ca-ca-care f-f-f-f," at this point the wife thinks he is going to say he doesn't care for any, and she passes the pie to one of the children. But the husband concludes with "I don't care ff-f-if ah-ah-ah-I d-d-d-ddo." This would be very exasperating under any circumstances, and if it should happen that the pie was all gone before he got through it would probably lead to a disagreeable scene. Things like this happening very often might lead a woman to wish that her husband possessed a greater flow of language, but it ought not to make her hate him. No man stutters intentionally, and it cannot be said that such an impediment of speech implies bad motives. Anyhow, the Journal does not believe it is legal cause for divorce.

Miss Lavery, of Philadelphia, aged thirty, went one day last week to call upon her friend, Mrs. Sloan, a widow of sixty, who kept a lodging house in another part of the city. Not returning when expected a relative went in search of her in a day or two and found both women lying dead in Mrs. Sloan's parlor. It was assumed at once that they had been murdered, but there were no marks of violence, and an autopsy disclosed the remarkable fact that both had died from heart disease superinduced by dropsy. It would be easy to imagine a combination of circumstances which would have brought a charge of murder against some one associated with them. Circumstances pointed to Annie Wagner as the murderer of three persons, and if the autopsy had been delayed in the Philadelphia case as long as in that of the Koesters traces of poison might have been disclosed from the same causes said to have pro duced them in the latter instance and victim have been found against whom to direct suspicion. That circumstantial evidence involved no one in the Philadelphia case before the truth was known is rather curious, and the immediate associates of the dead women may congratulate themlves that fate was kind.

A woman has been refused admission to the bar at Carlisle, Pa., not on legal grounds or the plea of individual unfitness, but because the committee considering her case is opposed to women lawyers on general principles. The spokesman of the committee says: "While I can see that women may be physicians, journalists, ministers, telegraph operators, clerks and typewriters, it does not follow that they can compete with men in the profession of law, where the ablest men are found and pitted one against another. I don't believe women are qualified, and I know the Carlisle bar is opposed to their admission." This is a calm assumption that lawyers are intellectually superior to the members of all other professions, which will hardly be accepted by doctors, ministers and the rest. But if the Carlisle lawyers are so sure of their superiority they should not show so much fear of a woman that they will not even permit her to measure her feeble ability by their giant minds. If the difference is as wide as they profess to think, they ought to know that the presuming woman and all her friends would find actual comparison a more convincing argument than mere assertion.

A dispatch from Lima, O., says that a company which has its headquarters in that city is preparing to pipe natural gas from the Indiana field to cities and towns in Ohio which already have plants, but where the supply of gas is failing. If the Indiana field is to be drawn upon to supply all the neighboring States it will not hold out many years. The Lima company is headed by Calvin S. Brice, and is said to have ample means.

Milwaukee has a telephone war on hand growing out of the action of the company refusing to allow any but a subscriber to use a telephone. Many of the annual subscribers, especially druggists, whose instruments are quite a source of revenue to them, are making a vigorous fight against the order. If the company wants to exclude any but subscribers from using its instruments it should so stipulate in its

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If A. comes from Ireland and resides in Indiana for one year, having signified his intention of becoming CHICAGO. Yes, if he declares his intention of taking

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Does the law prohibit the riding of bicycies on the streets? The courts have decided several times that the bicycle rider has the same privi-

lege on the streets as the driver of any

out his "first papers."

other vehicle.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

It Depends. Wibble - Do you think gambling wicked?

Wabble-Er-it is all in the draw. This Is an Annual. The lesson learned a year ago. Must now be learned once more-Instead of writing '93. Remember it is '4.

Willing to Oblige-Mrs. Watts-There is about a half a cord of hard wood I would like to have sawed up, if you want to earn your breakfast. Hungry Higgins-I'd like mighty well to oblige you, mum, but it ain't safe fer a feller to git in a presperation this changeable weather.

A Sure Winner. "Eureka!" shouted the young inventor.

"I have got it at last." "Got what?" asked his friend. "The invention of the age; a fountain

pen that will not write at all." "What in the name of common sense-" "It's the certainty of the thing that will make it a success. Most of these fountain pens are so uncertain-liable to write, or not write, as the mood takes them. As this one will not write at all, the owner

LITERARY NOTES.

will know right where he is at, see?"

Mr. Howells has lately written a farce called "A Masterpiece of Diplomacy." It is to appear in the February Harper. Thomas Bailey Aldrick has confided to a friend that he may publish a book of literary reminiscences from the many mem-

oranda that he has kept. Zola says that ideas only come to him when, pen in hand, he is writingthat he could never evolve a single idea by sitting still in his chair and thinking. Although the first of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's books published, her "Gates Ajar," sells in larger numbers to-day than any of her subsequent books, the story has now

been published just twenty-five years. Henry James has turned aside from the writing of novels for the past few months and devoted himself to the completion of the new comedy, written for Augustin Daly, which that manager will produce at his London theater next month

Mr. Richard Harding Davis made his first appearance as a public reader before a New York literary society. Leaves," the other night. He read, with great spirit and naturalness, an admirable sketch of an Oxford student prank Gen. Lew Wallace states that the para-

graph now going the rounds of the press. representing him as being engaged upon a new novel, is "entirely too premature," He has simply given it a casual thoughtnot even written a line of it-and "it will I and say: 'Learn that; it will be a gem

be many a day before I can myself say anything definite about it. "Palmer Cox and the Brownies" is the title of an article in the January St. Nicholas, and it appears that the artist chose the Browntes for his devotion because they were such good fairles, "never gave advice or charms, but went about doing good." That clever delineator of New England

life, Miss Mary E. Wilkins, is to tempt criticism ohce more with a long story, and early in January it will begin its serial run in Harper's Weekly. It will have a single-word title, "Pembroke," and its scenes lie principally in New England. Of the difficulties under which Francis Parkman labored, Mr. Julius H. Ward says

in the Forum: "The Oregon Trail was dictated to his companion among the savages, and all his other volumes were dictated to a member of his family, who pre pared them for the press. When I asked be allowed to see his manuscripts, he replied: 'I have none.' He could not bear the strain of writing, and it was only with the utmost care and seclusion from excitement that he could work at all. For half century he lived a life of 'repressed activity' (these are his own words), having his mind wholly unimpaired, but unable to use it beyond a certain limit, on the penalty of having it taken away from

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Gladstone owns property at Niagara

Falls, Canada-three acres of land worth about £1,000 an acre. Electric gondolas are announced for the Venetian lagoons and the Italian lakes. This means the banishment of the picturesque Italian gondolier.

Congressman Crain, of Texas, says that the people of Texas regard the pie family as Caesar regarded Gaul-divided into three kinds, "the kivered, the unkivered and the cross-barred. It is stated that Emperor William is try-

ing to purchase the new Cape diamond in Berlin, said to be the largest in the world, and more valuable than the Kohinoor. It weighs 971 carats. Miss Helen Nicolay, daughter of the

Lincoln biographer, is one of the cleverest amateur artists, and her delicate little landscapes are always well hung and honored at picture exhibitions. Miss Nicolay is also an invaluable assistant to her father and helped with the seven-times read proofs of the Lincoln biography.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ben-Oliel, of Jerusalem, are in Chicago in pursuit of a purpose to build in Jerusalem an evangelistic hall where all English-speaking Christians can worship. He is a native of Tangiers, Morocco, and has been a Christian minister forty years, though he was bred a rabbi. His wife is an English woman. Mr. Thomas Weldon Stanford, of Mel-

bourne, Australia, was bequeathed £300,000 by his brother, the late Senator Leland Stanford, of California, but has made known to Mrs. Stanford his intention to transfer the entire sum to the endowment fund of the Leland Stanford University. It is also intimated that he will add a considerable sum to the gift from his own possessions. He possesses a large fortune. Senators Frye and Blackburn are warm friends. Frye delights to mimic the dialect and the mannerisms of his Southern friend. He declares that he heard a conversation between the Kentuckian and a visiting stranger the other day. The stranger asked Blackburn politely in the lobby whether Senator Hoar was in the chamber. Th Kentucky Senator replied with equal courtesy and a profound bow: "Senator Ho' is not on the flo'. He went out of that do' at half past fo'.

Where was Ellen Terry born? Nobody seems to know exactly. She doesn't even know herself, but thinks it must have been ome inn or lodging house in Coventry. An nhabitant of that town has attempted to solve the mystery by placing a card in his window, bearing the inscription, "This is the birthplace of Miss Ellen Terry." The effort has been made ridiculous by a nextdoor neighbor, who has startled the world by displaying a card with this strange device: "This is the original birthplace of Miss Ellen Terry.'

One of the wealthiest men in the Argentine Republic is Senor Jose Guazzone, the "wheat king." He owns 63,000 acres of land, according to South American papers. He went to Buenos Ayres in 1875, when twenty years old, with only a few dollars in his pocket. In the following year he saved 88,000. He invested the money in land, and n 1879 his estate was valued at \$18,000. With the money which he had saved he rented more lands, sowed them in wheat and borrewed machines to reap his crops. Guazzone is said to be of Hebrew origin.

Sig. Crispi is a man of robust physique with an extraordinary capacity for work. He rises early, does not waste a moment of the day, and puts all his time to the best possible use. He is most abstemious eating and drinking, and for a period of four years did not once go to the theater, though he is fond of the drama. Society bores him, and his politeness and charm of manner are consequently lost to it. This. at least, is the testimony of his secretary to whom the statesman is a great deal of nero. The public at large has not credited Crispi with the possession of too much of the milk of human kindness.

The journeys of the Emperor of Germany cost him a great deal of money. According to an article recently published in a German paper, over 800,000 marks, or \$200,000 were spent on the trip to Italy and Austria undertaken soon after he ascended the throne. A heavy trunk, in charge of a privy councillor on that occasion, contained eighty diamond rings, 150 decorations, many of them jeweled; fifty scarf plns, thirty necklaces, with diamond pendants; six andsome sabres, three large photographs of the Emperor and his family, gold; thirty gold watches and 100 gold cigar-holders, with diamond ornaments. The Emperor pays his own expenses when traveling on German railways.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Nothing so needs reforming as other people's habits.-Mark Twain. The people who wish they were dead are awfully careful, we have noticed, of what they eat.-Atchison Globe.

The President-Pray, keep your seat madam? Lili-No, thanks! I much prefer to stand.-Washington Star. At least one woman in five believes that if she had been in Eve's place Adam would be in the garden yet.-Ram's Horn.

As a maker of short speeches, General

Harrison is second to no one of our living public men.-Rochester Post Express. Would it be asking too much of Mr. Harrison to loan Cleveland grandpa's hat in which to hide his head?-Boston Common. Railroad receivers are getting to be numerous enough to hold their first annual convention .- Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. It is the sight of small, pale men in large vellow shoes that turns suddenly quiet citizens into red murderers,-Boston Journal. The Democratic party should be placed in the hands of a receiver before the rest of the country gets there.-Trenton Gazette. The fact that there is no ticket-taker at Death's door accounts for so many dead-heads gaining admittance.—Buffalo Courier. Willingly or not, the present administration will pass into history as the soup house administration. - Philadelphia In-

quirer. The best thing that can be said for the Wilson bill is that it has abolished the smoke nuisance in manufacturing towns. -Philadelphia Press. When a boy begins to wash his hands and comb his hair of his own volition he has

taken the first step toward matrimony, -Boston Transcript. There is every reason for the apprehension that Hornblower will have to have recourse to the Van Alen treatment.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

The old epitaph should now read as follows: We were well, wished to be better, elected Grover Cleveland and here we are. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle If we should mark the words of every man who requests us to do so it would not be long before the language of the world

would all be in italics.-Galveston News, Though joy bestrews the path of men Who fortunes do amass, It ne'er approacheth that of him Who travels on a pass.

-Buffalo Courier.

Miss Willard's Advice.

Pacific Ensign. Miss Willard gives the following excellent advice to young women: "As you sit around the evening lamp can you not resolve that you will commit to memory at least a verse a day from the best poets? shall never cease to be thankful to Prof. William P. Jones, my earliest preceptor in the woman's college at Evanston, who asked all of us girls to form this habit Indeed, he made it a rule for his rhetoric class, and would give us scraps that he had cut from the newspapers of the day

laid up to the casket of your mind." This became so much a habit that I have now sinned to my bureau a little collection containing seven of the best sonnets ever written, some of which I am committing to memory and upon others ! am refreshing the knowledge I already had. Goethe said that a civilized person ought every day to hear a little good music, see a fine picture and learn a few words from some reasonable mind.

MRS. LEASE'S SUCCESSOR.

A Straightout Populist Appointed by Governor Lewelling.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30 .- At noon toiay Governor Lewelling appointed J. W. Freeborn, sheriff of McPherson county, member of the board of trustees of the State charitable institutions, to succeed Mrs. Mary E. Lease.

Mrs. Lease says she has called a meetng of the board to be held at Winfield next week. "I will remain here till then." she said. 'My successor and I will probably travel together, but I want you to understand that I expect to preside over

Freeborn is said to be a straight Popuist. At least he is the present chairman of the McPherson county central committes of that party. His term as sheriff expires in January. He was formerly chairman of the county committee of the United Labor party. The Governor gives it out that he means to appoint a woman on the board of charities in April, when the term expires. It is generally believed that this means Mrs. E. M. Clarke, of Beloit, who was secretary of the Kansas world's fair commissioners. An effort is being made to patch up peace between the Governor and Mrs. Lease.

HEROISM OF A BRAKEMAN.

Though Terribly Injured He Ran 500 Yards and Flagged a Train.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.-The Hastings accommodation on the Cambria & Clearfield railroad, collided with a local freight train seven miles from Ebensburg last evening. demolishing both engines and delaying the passenger train. A number of persons were injured, but none killed. Those most seriously hurt were: Miss McMahon, internally injured; Blair Currey, brakeman on passenger train, two ribs broken and head and face badly cut and bruised; conductor Montgomery, badly bruised about head and body, Currey was thrown twenfeet over an embankment but, regardless of his injuries, he picked himself up and ran back five hundred yards to flag the Ebensburg accommodation, which was coming toward the wreck at a terrific speed. The accident was caused, it is said, by a failure to obey orders.

PARKHURST'S LIFE THREATENED.

Warning Letter from a Woman Received by Mayor Gilroy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- Mayor Gilroy has received the following letter, written in

"Mr. Mayor-Do not let anyone go into church or court where Dr. Parkhurst finds himself. You will prevent a great disaster, because there are those who wish to make him jump in the air. They contemplate relieving the town of this monster, who disgraces and dirties New York, and who does so much harm to the unfortunate women. Do not attempt to discover me.

The letter was evidently written by a woman. It was mailed from a station situated in the heart of the "Tenderloin" district, where so many unfortunate women were thrown upon the streets by the closing of their houses. The police are endeavoring to find the writer.

BULLS AND BEARS AT PLAY.

How Chicago Speculators Kicked the Old Year Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30. - The year's closing "racket," which has been such a feature of the Board of Trade for the last quarter of a century, was exceedingly tame to-day. The directors announced that all members engaged in the boisterous play would be suspended for thirty days. After the board adjourned a crowd of roisterers took possession of the floor, with half a dozen footballs, but not a single bag of flour or grain was thrown nor a torpedo or cracker exploded. The gallery was crowded in anticipation of the usual wild racket, but the visitors went away disappointed.

It Was a Hit.

Detroit Free Press. A boy sat on one of the window seats in the postoffice corridor yesterday, reading a novel, while his boot-blacking outfit furnished a rest for his feet. By and by

about noticed him and halted to ask: "Boy, are you reading a novel?"

a severe-looking man who was strolling

"I thought so. Getting yourself ready enter a career of crime "No. sir."

"But that will be the inevitable result. It's an Indian story, I suppose? "Then there's a boy in it who runs away

"No. sir. It's about a bootblack right in this town. He got his start in life by a gentleman coming up to him in this very place and giving him 50 cents to black his Ah-um! Man was a fool!" growled philanthropist as he trotted along and left the lad to take the broad and narrow path

A Piece of Vainglory.

to the gallows.

New York World. Is there any just occasion for sending the menitor Miantonomoh to Rio? She is ship intended solely for harbor defense and fit only for that. She has no adequate coal capacity for a long journey. She is not constructed to brave the perils of a winter veyage around Hatteras. To send her on such a voyage is to risk the lives of her officers and crew, and the loss of a costly and very necessary coast-defense ship. It we were at war and her presence in Brazil were necessary for the defense of the flag. these considerations would not count in men's minds. But we are not at war and not likely to be. Our naval force at Rio. without this ship, will be stronger than that of any other country, and amply able to eal with any emergency that can arise Is it not a piece of mere vainglory to send

What Decided Him.

a moniter on such a mission?

Washington Star. "It's no use," said the poet to the barber, "I will have to get my hair cut." "All right. Want it pretty short?" "Close up. I want the job attended to

thoroughly. "Long hair ain't in style any more," ventured the barber, in an effort to be genial. "It isn't the style I care for. Just a few minutes ago I was introduced to a man. and he said, 'which do you play, football or the piano?

850,000 for a Foot. CHICAGO, Dec. 30 .- David W. Hart, of

Dodge City, Kan., a railroad man, is busily engaged in collecting the insurance on a \$50,000 foot that he lost under a Chicago street-car wheel last summer. Mr. Hart had insured against the loss of a leg, in a long list of companies, to the sum total of \$50,000. He is now reaping the benefit of his foresight, some of the money having already been paid, with the indications in favor of a speedy collection of it all,

Didn't Fit the Case.

Boston Transcript. Bodkins: "Doctor, how can insomnia be "Well, the patient should count Doctor: slowly and in a meditative manner five hundred, and then-Bodkins: "That's all very well, doctor; but our baby can't count."

Of Course. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Hokesmithers have found great pension frauds in the Democratic city of Baltimore. And it will be found that the promoters of these swindles are able Democrats and thorough Baltimoreans, no doubt.

Pleasing Ornament. Fashion Paper.

The tobacco worm is the latest thing in brooches. One is seen in pearl, its ridges accentuated with green enamel, in which are sunk tiny diamonds, and a green enamel head and feelers finely tipped.

Bear in mind that the young trees will reed protection from rabbits, mice, etc. Don't put it off until too late this time.

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